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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/586,623	07/19/2006	Kaichang Li	245-67214-16	7827
-	7590 04/02/2009 SPARKMAN, LLP	EXAMINER		
121 SW SALM SUITE 1600			BRUNSMAN, DAVID M	
	PORTLAND, OR 97204		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1793	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/02/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/586,623	LI, KAICHANG		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	David M. Brunsman	1793		
The MAILING DATE of this communication apբ Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	e correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of the state of the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of the period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the come ABANDO	ON. timely filed om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on				
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.			
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11,	453 O.G. 213.		
Disposition of Claims				
 4) Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o 	wn from consideration.			
Application Papers				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposition accomposition and applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 10.	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Stion is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been rece u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ived in this National Stage		
Attachment(s) 1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20060719,20070117,20070611,2008061	· F			

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5, 7-25, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US 3494775.

Example 6 of the reference teaches forming a soy protein composition including 10% epichlorohydrin/ethylenediamine coupling agent that acts as a latent insolubilizing agent(See column 3) and sufficient sodium hydroxide to solubilized the soy protein (see column 1, line 67). Sufficient sodium hydroxide would be expected to be of the same order as that necessary in the instant claims, i.e. 0.5-10%.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 3494775, as applied above, in view of 5374670.

Claim 6 recites that the curing agent for the protein adhesive should be the reaction product of an epoxide with a polyamidoamine or a polyamide resin. Claim 33 of US 5374670 teaches the use of such epoxide based resin in soy protein adhesives to initiate crosslinking. It would have been within the purview of the skilled artisan to

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employ the epoxide compounds because they are taught as having the same function as the amine/epichlorohydrins in 3494775.

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 3494775, as applied above, in view of US 6406530.

Claims 26 requires the presence of lignin. The abstract of 6406530 teaches the addition of lignin to protein adhesive compositions improves the properties thereof. It would have been within the purview of the skilled artisan to include lignin in the composition because 6406530 teaches improved properties would be expected.

Claims 1-5, 10-12, 14-16, 19, 29, 30, 32 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US 3274042.

Example 1 teaches a soy protein composition comprising soy protein, water, about 1.5% sodium hydroxide and 1.5% (about 2%) on a solids basis of a nitrogen containing compound that causes the adhesive to "set" (cure) and form a water insoluble bond (Table 4) for use in hot press plywood systems.

Claims 7-9, 13, 17, 18, 20-25, 27, 28, 31, 33-38 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 3274042, as applied above, in view of US 3494775.

The difference between this set of claims and US 3274042 is the nitrogen containing curing agent employed. US 3494775 teaches that about 10% epichlorohydrin/ethylenediamine coupling agent acts as a latent insolubilizing agent (See column 3) in a soy protein adhesive composition. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the coupling agent of US 3494775 to the adhesive Application/Control Number: 10/586,623

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of US 3274042 because it would have been known to act as a latent insolubilizing agent for soy protein compositions. In that the substrate (wood) and the conditions of adhesive use for making particle type board are similar it would be expected that the skilled artisan would substitute the adhesive of 3274042 into the particle board forming process.

Claims 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable US 3274042 in view of US 3494775, as applied above, in further view of US 6406530.

Claim 39 requires the presence of lignin. The abstract of 6406530 teaches the addition of lignin to protein adhesive compositions improves the properties thereof. It would have been within the purview of the skilled artisan to include lignin in the composition because 6406530 teaches improved properties would be expected.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 3274042, as applied above, in view of 5374670.

Claim 6 recites that the curing agent for the protein adhesive should be the reaction product of an epoxide with a polyamidoamine or a polyamide resin. Claim 33 of US 5374670 teaches the use of such epoxide based resin in soy protein adhesives to initiate crosslinking. It would have been within the purview of the skilled artisan to employ the epoxide compounds because they are taught as having the same function as the amine component of US 3274042.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David M. Brunsman whose telephone number is 571-272-1365. The examiner can normally be reached on M, Th, F, Sa; 7:00-5:30.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry Lorengo can be reached on 571-272-1233. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David M Brunsman/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1793

DMB